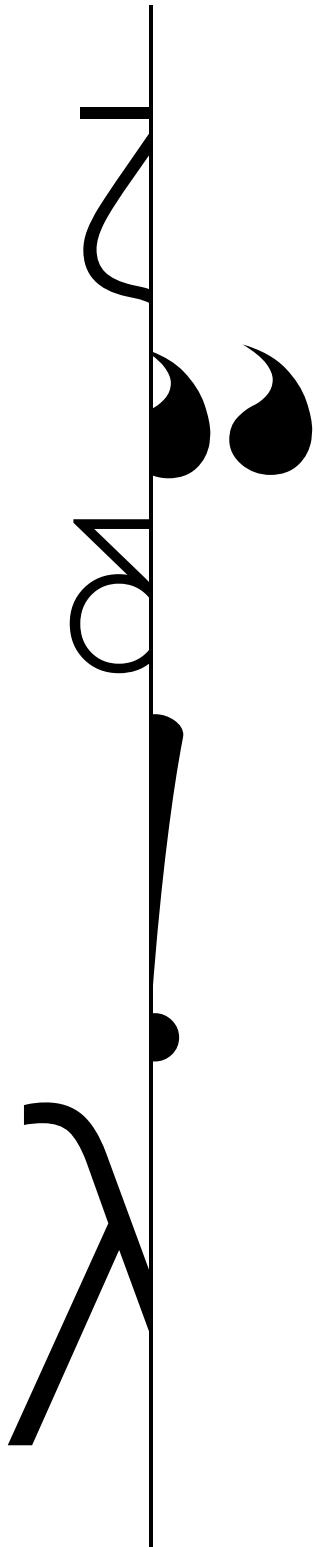


Going Out: Embrace Greek Culture and Socialize with Confidence

Irene J. Karageorgou

Everything You Need to
Discover the Heart and
Soul of Greece through
Language Learning!



**TO ALL FOREIGN VISITORS WHO
REALLY WANT TO GET TO KNOW**

**MY COUNTRY,
GREECE.**



IRENE J. KARAGEORGOY

GOING OUT

TRANSLATION: **TINA KARAGIANNI**

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BOOK DESCRIPTION

The book you are holding is a starting point for those who want to gain command of the Greek language, understand the Greek soul and be initiated into the Greek culture. It is a groundbreaking travel guide to Greece and at the same time it is a communication and pronunciation guide, an understanding-the-Greek-culture guide and a guide that offers practical tips for every chaday life in Greece.

It is a **communication guide** because it includes useful words and phrases as well as extra Greek vocabulary that can be used by foreign language speaking visitors in Greece to cover basic communication needs such as speaking and understanding Greek. This will help them deal with everyday language challenges successfully and with confidence while in Greece.

It is a **pronunciation guide** as all words are presented in both their written form and pronunciation. International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)*symbols are used so that words are pronounced as accurately as possible. This will help speakers be precise and avoid misunderstandings due to errors in pronunciation. Any other transcription of phonetic symbols is arbitrary.

It is a **guide in the Greek culture** because it provides information about the customs and traditions, the mentality and everyday life routines of modern Greeks helping visitors to get accustomed to, understand and decode the Greek way of life and behaviour.

Finally, it is a **practical guide** as it offers a wide array of additional useful tips about everyday life that complete what one needs to know before and during their visit to Greece, in order to experience a pleasant stay.

Learners can also find extra practice exercises for every Unit in order to test themselves and see what they have learned.

** The IPA is a system of phonetic notation. It was devised by the International Phonetic Association as a standardized system of speech sounds and is based mainly on Latin and partially Greek script. The IPA symbols can be used to present the pronunciation of each word in any language. In this book the IPA symbols are used to explain the pronunciation of Greek words with accuracy. The IPA symbols that you will learn in Units 1, 2 and 3 of the book are a one-to-one correspondence between the symbols and the sounds found in the Greek language.*

THEMATIC UNITS

Arrangements
Fast food
Souvlaki restaurant
Coffee
Coffee shop
Bar
Archaeological sites, museums
Greek Orthodox Church
Theater
Cinema
Beach
Flirting

BOOK STRUCTURE

There are 16 units in the book with helpful vocabulary and tips that cover 13 different situations in which you may find yourself during your stay in Greece. In the **first part** you can find useful words and phrases, information about the Greek culture and practical tips that follow the theme of each unit. The **second part** offers extra vocabulary while in the **third part** you can find practice exercises to check your knowledge.

UNIT STRUCTURE

Each unit is independent; it is not connected with the previous or the following unit and can be studied separately. At the beginning of each unit (orange board) you can find a **summary** of the unit which is then followed by a **detailed presentation** (vocabulary, phrases, sentences). At the end of the unit (purple board) you can find comprehensive **examples**. Rich cultural **information** and useful **tips** along with relevant icons complete the theme of each unit.

HOW TO READ THE BOOK

The bold blue IPA symbols in brackets represent the pronunciation of the Greek words, modified to suit the needs of the book.

e.g. **[kaliméra]**

The bold red italics are used for the English words, phrases and sentences that are translated into Greek and the Greek pronunciation is given.

e.g. ***Good morning.*** **[kaliméra]**

The black fonts are used for the translated words, phrases and sentences into Greek.

e.g. ***Good morning.*** **[kaliméra]** Καλημέρα.

Notes

- For borrowed words, the pronunciation closest to the original was selected.
e.g. For the word ***champagne*** the transcription is **[sɑmpáña]**
- For English words used with the original pronunciation, the spelling used in brackets is also in English.
e.g. ***What is your e-mail address?*** **[pɔ́o ine to e-mail su?]**
- The parentheses in italic black font inside the brackets include:
 - The number symbol of the preceding number word.
e.g. ***every 5 minutes:*** **[káthe pénde (5) leptá]**
 - Symbols with different pronunciation from the written word.
e.g. ***"I don't know."*** is written «Δεν ξέρω.» in Greek but pronounced: **[ðé(n)gzéro]**

Accent mark

The accent mark is placed over the stressed vowel. One-syllable words which do not carry an accent mark according to Greek grammar rules, are transcribed with an accent mark when the vowel is stressed in pronunciation.

e.g. ***Τι είπες;*** **[tí ípes]**











Abbreviations

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>sing.</i>	singular	<i>informal, sing.</i>	informal, singular
<i>pl.</i>	plural	<i>n.</i>	neutral
<i>sing. form</i>	singular form	<i>m.</i>	male
<i>pl. form</i>	plural form	<i>f.</i>	female

WHO IS THE BOOK FOR

This book is for those who love Greece and want to become acquainted with the country itself, as well as its language, history and culture. For those who want to live the experience of travelling around Greece and enjoy a cultural “adventure”. For those who want to be able to have satisfactory day-to-day communication during their stay in Greece. For those who want to communicate more effectively with their Greek friends, relatives or business associates.

ICONS USED IN THE BOOK

	extra vocabulary
	useful information
	useful tips
	word origin, word etymology, meaning
	traditions and customs
	idioms
	grammar and pronunciation rules
	see glossary
	emergency phone numbers
	unit change

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Irene Karageorgou is considered an expert in teaching Greek as a foreign language. Her educational courses **“Greek for Begginers. The Complete Method. Level 1 Part 1,2,3”** are bestsellers and have been bought by thousands of learners. She has been teaching Greek to foereign and native speakers for more than 15 years. She is married and she has a son.

Greek pronunciation guide Part 1 (vowels, diphthongs, combinations)

Vowels: Α α, Ε ε, Η η, Ι ι, Υ υ, Ο ο, Ω ω

Diphthongs: Αϊ αϊ, Αη αη, Οη οη, Όι όι

Vowel digraphs: ΟΥ ου, Αι αι, Ει ει, Οι οι, Υι υι

Combinations: ΑΥ αυ, ΕΥ ευ

Vowels: Α α, Ε ε, Η η, Ι ι, Υ υ, Ο ο, Ω ω

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
A	α	[a]	<i>almond</i>	⇒	αλάτι	[aláti]	<i>salt</i>
E	ε	[e]*	<i>ten</i>	⇒	τέσσερα	[tésera]	<i>four</i>
H	η	[i]*	<i>hit</i>	⇒	μήλο	[mílo]	<i>apple</i>
I	ι	1. [i]* 2. [j] 3. [x̃] 4. [ñ]	<i>hit</i> <i>yes</i> <i>humor</i> <i>new</i>	⇒ ⇒ ⇒ ⇒	1. ιδέα 2. καρδιά 3. μάτια 4. μία**	[idéa] [karðjá] [mát̃xa] [mñá]	<i>idea</i> <i>heart</i> <i>eyes</i> <i>one</i>
Y	υ	[i]*	<i>hit</i>	⇒	κύμα	[kíma]	<i>wave</i>
O	ο	[o]*	<i>on</i>	⇒	όνομα	[ónoma]	<i>name</i>
Ω	ω	[o]*	<i>on</i>	⇒	ώρα	[óra]	<i>time</i>



**The cardinal number one (1) has three genders in Greek. In this case the word «μία» is the female gender.

Vowel digraphs (two vowels pronounced as one): ΟΥ ου, Αι αι, Ει ει, Οι οι, Υι υι

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
OY	ου	[u]	<i>put</i>	⇒	κούπα	[kúpa]	<i>cup</i>
AI	αι	[e]*	<i>ten</i>	⇒	και	[ké]	<i>and</i>
EI	ει	[i]*	<i>hit</i>	⇒	είκοσι	[íkosi]	<i>twenty</i>
OI	οι	[i]*	<i>hit</i>	⇒	οικονομία	[ikonomía]	<i>economy</i>
YI	υι	[i]*	<i>hit</i>	⇒	υιός	[iós]	<i>son</i>



- ✓ *[e] is represented by two Greek graphemes: ε, αι
- ✓ *[i] is represented by six Greek graphemes: η, ι, υ, ει, οι, υι
- ✓ *[o] is represented by two Greek graphemes: ο, ω

Diphthongs (two vowels pronounced as one syllable): Αϊ αϊ, Αη αη, Οη οη, Όι όι

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
Aï	αϊ	[ai]	<i>ice</i>	⇒	γάιδαρος	[gáid̃aros]	<i>donkey</i>
Aη	αη	[ai]	<i>ice</i>	⇒	αηδόνι	[aidóni]	<i>nightingale</i>
Oη	οη	[oi]	<i>oil</i>	⇒	βόηθα	[vóitha]	<i>help</i>
Όι	όι	[oi]	<i>oil</i>	⇒	ρόιδι	[róidi]	<i>pomegranate</i>

Combinations: ΑΥ αυ, ΕΥ ευ (are pronounced in two different ways)

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
AY	αυ	1. [av] 2. [af]	<i>avant-garde</i> <i>after</i>	⇒ ⇒	αύριο αυτή	[ávrio] [aftí]	<i>tomorrow</i> <i>she</i>
EY	ευ	1. [ev] 2. [ef]	<i>ever</i> <i>effect</i>	⇒ ⇒	Ευρώπη ευχαριστώ	[evrópi] [efxaristó]	<i>Europe</i> <i>thanks</i>



In the next unit you will learn the **GREEK CONSONANTS** and **HOW TO ACCENT GREEK WORDS**.

Greek pronunciation guide Part 2 (Consonants, How to accent Greek words)

Consonants: Β β, Γ γ, Δ δ, Ζ ζ, Θ θ, Κ κ, Λ λ, Μ μ, Ν ν, Ξ ξ, Π π, Ρ ρ, Σ σ ς, Τ τ, Φ φ, Χ χ, Ψ ψ
How to accent Greek words

Consonants: Β β, Γ γ, Δ δ, Ζ ζ, Θ θ, Κ κ, Λ λ, Μ μ, Ν ν, Ξ ξ, Π π, Ρ ρ, Σ σ ς, Τ τ, Φ φ, Χ χ, Ψ ψ

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
B	β	[v]	<u>v</u> ase	⇒	βάζο	[vázɔ]	vase
Γ	γ	1. [ɣ] 2. [j]	<u>a</u> miga (Spanish) <u>y</u> es	⇒	γάλα	[ɣála]	milk
Δ	δ	[ð]	<u>t</u> his	⇒	γέρος	[jéros]	old man
Ζ	ζ	[z]	<u>z</u> one	⇒	δίνω	[ðíno]	give
Θ	θ	[θ]	<u>t</u> heater	⇒	ζώνη	[zóni]	belt
Κ	κ	1. [k] 2. [ḳ]	<u>c</u> ar <u>c</u> ute	⇒	θέατρο	[θéatro]	theater
Λ	λ	1. [l] 2. [ḷ]	<u>l</u> ogic <u>t</u> agliatelle	⇒	καλός	[kálɔs]	good
Μ	μ	[m]	<u>m</u> um	⇒	και	[ké]	and
Ν	ν	1. [n] 2. [ɲ] 3. [ŋ]	<u>n</u> ext <u>n</u> ew <u>a</u> nger	⇒	λογική	[lojíkí]	logic
Ξ	ξ	[ks]	<u>T</u> exas	⇒	ελιά	[elía]	olive
Π	π	[p]	<u>p</u> an	⇒	μαμά	[mamá]	mum
Ρ	ρ	[r]	<u>r</u> ed	⇒	ναι	[né]	yes
Σ*	σ ς	1. [s] 2. [s] 3. [z]	<u>s</u> un <u>s</u> un <u>b</u> ismuth	⇒	πανιά	[pañá]	sails
Τ	τ	[t]	<u>t</u> ea	⇒	άγχος	[áŋxɔs]	anxiety
Φ	φ	[f]	<u>f</u> ast	⇒	έξι	[éksi]	six
Χ	χ	1. [x] 2. [x̣]	<u>l</u> och (Scottish) <u>h</u> uge	⇒	πόδι	[póði]	foot
Ψ	ψ	[ps]	<u>l</u> ips	⇒	Ρώμη	[rómi]	Rome



*The letter «Σ, σ» has three different forms compared to the rest of the letters of the Greek alphabet which have two. These forms are:

1. «Σ» (upper case)
2. «σ» (lower case – inside a word)
3. «ς» (lower case – at the end of a word)



The Greek letter «Β, β» is pronounced [v] NOT [b]

The Greek letter «Ρ, ρ» is pronounced [r] NOT [p]

The Greek letter «Χ, χ» is pronounced [x], [x̣] NOT [ks]

How to accent Greek words

When you see a letter carrying this mark (´), you should pronounce this letter louder. This mark is called **[tónos]** in Greek and “accent mark” in English. Stressing Greek words is very important. If you stress a word in a wrong way its meaning will change.

For example, the Greek word «πότε» [póte]:

- ✓ If you stress the letter [o] «πότε» [póte] it means “when” **BUT**
- ✓ If you stress the letter [e] «ποτέ» [poté] it means “never”.



In the next unit you will learn the **CONSONANT DIGRAPHS** and the **DOUBLE CONSONANTS**.

Greek pronunciation guide Part 3 (Consonant Digraphs, double Consonants)

Consonant digraphs: ΜΠ μπ, ΝΤ ντ, ΓΚ γκ, ΓΓ γγ, ΓΧ γχ, ΤΖ τζ, ΤΣ τσ

Double consonants: ΒΒ ββ, ΚΚ κκ, ΛΛ λλ, ΜΜ μμ, ΝΝ νν, ΠΠ ππ, ΡΡ ρρ, ΣΣ σσ, ΤΤ ττ

Consonant digraphs (two consonants pronounced as one): ΜΠ μπ, ΝΤ ντ, ΓΚ γκ, ΓΓ γγ, ΓΧ γχ, ΤΖ τζ, ΤΣ τσ

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
ΜΠ	μπ	1. [b] 2. [mb] 3. [mp]	<u>b</u> ox <u>m</u> ember <u>im</u> perium	⇒	μπάλα κολυμπώ σαμπάνια	[bála] [kolimbó] [sampána]	ball swim champagne
ΝΤ	ντ	1. [d] 2. [nd] 3. [nt]	<u>d</u> ay <u>end</u> <u>rent</u>	⇒	ντομάτα πέντε μέντα	[domáta] [pénde] [ménta]	tomato five mint
ΓΚ	γκ	1. [g] 2. [ǵ] 3. [nǵ]	<u>g</u> o <u>g</u> et <u>ang</u> er	⇒	γκολφ γκέμι έγκυος	[gólf] [ǵémi] [éngios]	golf bridle pregnant
ΓΓ	γγ	1. [ŋg] 2. [ŋɣ] 3. [ŋj]	<u>Eng</u> lish <u>un</u> used <u>un</u> hoped <u>un</u> healthy	⇒	Αγγλία συγγραφέας εγγενής	[anglía] [siŋɣraféas] [enjenís]	England author inherent
ΓΧ	γχ	1. [ɣx] 2. [nɣ̥]	<u>un</u> hoped <u>un</u> healthy	⇒	άγχος εγχείριση	[áŋxos] [enxírisi]	anxiety operation
ΤΖ	τζ	[dz]	<u>je</u> ep	⇒	τζάκι	[dzáki]	fireplace
ΤΣ	τσ	[ts]	<u>pi</u> zza	⇒	τσάι	[tsái]	tea

Double consonants (one consonant used written twice and pronounced as one with the exception of «γγ»): ΒΒ ββ, ΚΚ κκ, ΛΛ λλ, ΜΜ μμ, ΝΝ νν, ΠΠ ππ, ΡΡ ρρ, ΣΣ σσ, ΤΤ ττ

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
ΒΒ	ββ	[v]	<u>v</u> ase	⇒	Σάββατο	[sávato]	Saturday
ΚΚ	κκ	[k], [k̄]	<u>car</u>	⇒	κόκκινο	[kókino]	red
ΛΛ	λλ	[l]	<u>log</u> ic	⇒	Ελλάδα	[eláda]	Greece
ΜΜ	μμ	[m]	<u>map</u>	⇒	άμμος	[ámos]	sand
ΝΝ	νν	[n]	<u>next</u>	⇒	Άννα	[ána]	Ann
ΠΠ	ππ	[p]	<u>pan</u>	⇒	παππούς	[papús]	grandfather
ΡΡ	ρρ	[r]	<u>red</u>	⇒	άρρωστος	[árostos]	sick
ΣΣ	σσ	[s]	<u>sun</u>	⇒	τέσσερα	[tésera]	four
ΤΤ	ττ	[t]	<u>tea</u>	⇒	περιττός	[peritós]	unnecessary



When you study and understand the correspondence of IPA spelling to the pronunciation of Greek letters fully, you will be able to study this book, learn to pronounce Greek words correctly and speak Greek fluently.



You can find the letters of the Greek alphabet and their names in the Glossary, page 46.



In the next unit you will learn words and phrases that you will need **WHEN YOU ARRANGE TO MEET SOMEONE.**

Words: *appointment/date, business appointment, I have an appointment, make an appointment, I invite, invitation(s), meeting(s), meeting point, meeting time.*

If you want to ask or say:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| - Do you want to go out tonight? | - Where do you want to go? | - I'll meet you there. |
| - What are you doing tonight? | - What time shall we meet? | - I'm running a little late. |
| - Shall we go out for a meal? | - Let's meet at... . | - Have you been waiting long? |
| - Would you like to come with us? | - Where would you like to meet? | - I have been waiting for you for half an hour. |
| - Is our date still on? | - I will pick you up from home. | |

If you want to say:

appointment/date	[randevú]	ραντεβού
business appointment	[epangĕlmatikó randevú]	επαγγελματικό ραντεβού
I have an appointment	[éxo randevú]	έχω ραντεβού
make an appointment	[klíno randevú]	κλείνω ραντεβού
I invite	[proskaló]	προσκαλώ
invitation(s)	[prósklisi] (sing.), [prosklísis] (pl.)	πρόσκληση, προσκλήσεις
meeting(s)	[sinándisi] (sing.), [sinandísis] (pl.)	συνάντηση, συναντήσεις
meeting point	[simío sinándisis]	σημείο συνάντησης
meeting time	[óra sinándisis]	ώρα συνάντησης

If you want to ask "Do you want to go out tonight?" you say:

[θélis ná vyúme ékso apópse?]

Θέλεις να βγούμε έξω απόψε;

If you want to ask "What are you doing tonight?" you say:

[tí kánis símera to vráði?]

Τι κάνεις σήμερα το βράδυ;

If you want to ask "Shall we go out for a meal?" you say:


[páme ja fajitó?]

Πάμε για φαγητό;

If you want to ask "Would you like to come with us?" you say:

[θα ítheles ná érthis mazí mas?]

Θα ήθελες να έρθεις μαζί μας;

 sure	[vévea]	Sorry, I can't make it.	[siɣnómi dé tha boréso]
I'd love to.	[tha to íthela polí]	I'm staying in tonight.	[tha míno mésa to vráði]
I'm busy.	[éxo polí ðuíá ná káno]	No, I have to wake up early tomorrow.	[óxi prépi ná ksipníso prói ávrio]

If you want to ask "Is our date still on?" you say:

[ísxíi to randevú mas?]

Ισχύει το ραντεβού μας;

If you want to ask "Where do you want to go?" you say:

[pú thélis ná páme?]

Πού θέλεις να πάμε;

If you want to ask “*What time shall we meet?*” you say:

[tí óra tha vrethúme?]

Τι ώρα θα βρεθούμε;

If you want to say “*Let’s meet at... .*”, you say:

[az vrethúme...]

Ας βρεθούμε... .

If you want to ask “*Where would you like to meet?*” you say:

[pú tha iθeles ná vrethúme?]

Πού θα ήθελες να βρεθούμε;

If you want to say “*I will pick you up from home.*”, you say:

[tha peráso ná se páro apó to spíti su]

Θα περάσω να σε πάρω από το σπίτι σου.

If you want to say “*I’ll meet you there.*”, you say:

[tha se sinandíso eķí]

Θα σε συναντήσω εκεί.

If you want to say “*I’m running a little late.*”, you say:

[tha arjíso liyáķi]

Θα αργήσω λιγάκι.

If you want to ask “*Have you been waiting long?*” you say:

[perímenes óra?]

Περίμενες ώρα;

If you want to say “*I have been waiting for you for half an hour.*”, you say:

[se perímena misí óra]

Σε περίμενα μισή ώρα.

EXAMPLES

Shall we go out for a meal on Saturday?	[páme ja fajitó to sávato?]
Yes, let’s!	[né páme]
Ok. Do you want to ask Dimitra and Vasilis to join us?	[ok] [θélis na púme ķé sti dímitra me to vasíli ná érthun mazí mas?]
Yes, let’s ask them.	[né pés tus]
What are you going to wear?	[tí tha vális?]
Where are we going?	[pú tha páme?]
Be on time, next time!	[tin epómeni forá ná íse stin óra su]
Shall we meet tomorrow?	[tha sinandiθúme ávrio?]
I can’t make it tomorrow.	[ávrio ðé(m) boró]
Do you have plans for this weekend?	[éķis kanonísi káti ja aftó to savatoķírjako?]
Do you fancy going somewhere at the weekend?	[θélis ná páme kápu to savatoķírjako?]



You can find more words and phrases on **Making arrangements**, in the Glossary, on page 47 through 48. **In the next unit you will learn words and phrases that you will need WHEN YOU ARE AT THE RESTAURANT.**